



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Mike Quigley  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Quigley:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

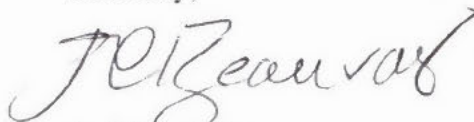
While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joel Beauvais". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Joel Beauvais

Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Tammy Duckworth  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Duckworth:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Paul D. Tonko  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Tonko:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and the last name "Beauvais" following in a similar style.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Eleanor Holmes Norton  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Norton:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

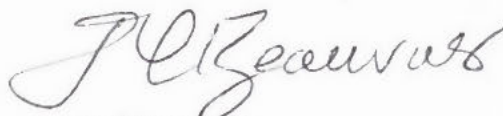
In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Steve Israel  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Israel:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Raúl M. Grijalva  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Grijalva:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and the last name "Beauvais" following in a similar style.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Derek Kilmer  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Kilmer:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

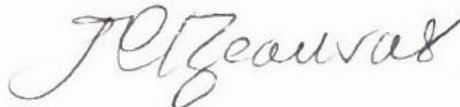
In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letter "J" being large and prominent.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Mark Pocan  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pocan:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Lois Capps  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Capps:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.


While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and the last name "Beauvais" written in a more compact, cursive style.

Joel Beauvais

Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Matthew A. Cartwright  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cartwright:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.


In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Doris Matsui  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Matsui:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and stylized than the last name "Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais

Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Peter DeFazio  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman DeFazio:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais

Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Alan Lowenthal  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Lowenthal:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and stylized than the last name "Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais

Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Jan Schakowsky  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Schakowsky:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Keith Ellison  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Ellison:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

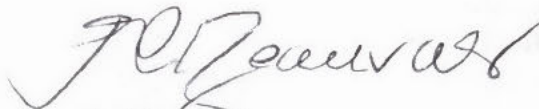
While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and the last name "Beauvais" following in a similar style.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Scott Peters  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Peters:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703. 0405 5 5 11/11

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Niki Tsongas  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Tsongas:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

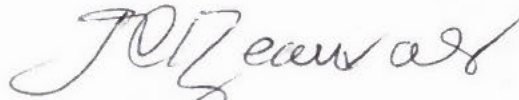
While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

The Honorable Jared Huffman  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Huffman:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

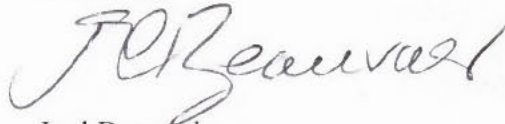
While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Donna F. Edwards  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Edwards:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Cummings:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

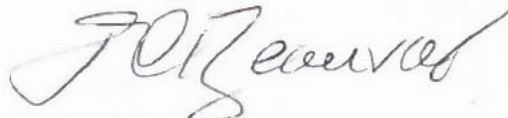
While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and the last name "Beauvais" written in a continuous script.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Barbara Lee  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Lee:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

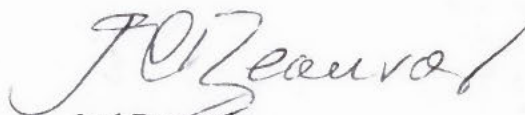
While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Betty McCollum  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman McCollum:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

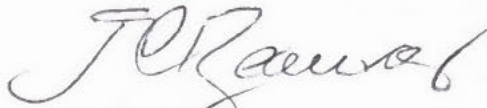
In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Seth Moulton  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Moulton:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Earl Blumenauer  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Blumenauer:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a stylized "B".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

JUN 27 2016

The Honorable Donald S. Beyer  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Beyer:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

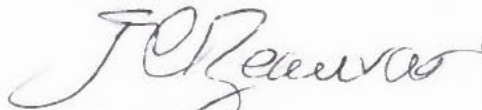
In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Bill Pascrell  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pascrell:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Michael M. Honda  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Honda:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Debbie Dingell  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Dingell:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

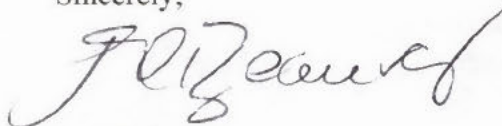
In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and the last name "Beauvais" written in a more compact, flowing style.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Jackie Speier  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Speier:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

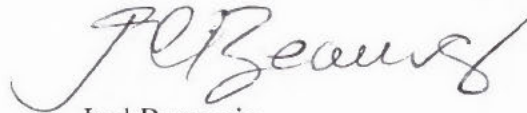
While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Chris Van Hollen  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Van Hollen:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.


While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Joel" being more prominent and the last name "Beauvais" written in a continuous script.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Katherine M. Clark  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Clark:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

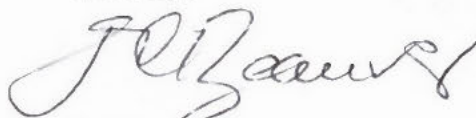
In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and



related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

**JUN 27 2016**

The Honorable Denny Heck  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Heck:

Thank you for your May 20, 2016, letter regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule. There is no higher priority for the EPA than protecting public health and ensuring the safety of our nation's drinking water. The EPA remains fully committed to improving public health protection provided by the LCR and is moving expeditiously to prepare revisions to the LCR.

In December 2015, the agency received extensive recommendations from our National Drinking Water Advisory Council and other concerned stakeholders. Many of the recommendations are similar to the recommendations that you suggest. We are evaluating all of these recommendations and working within the statutory framework of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA requires that the agency prepare a health risk reduction and cost analysis in support of any national primary drinking water regulation. The agency must analyze the quantifiable and non-quantifiable benefits that are likely to occur as the result of compliance with the proposed standard. The agency must also analyze certain increased costs that will result from the proposed drinking water standard. Our current expectation is that revisions to the rule will be proposed in 2017.

While the agency is preparing a proposal for LCR revisions, we have undertaken a number of activities to improve implementation of the current rule. Under the SDWA, most states have primary responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the LCR and other drinking water regulations, while the agency is tasked with oversight of state efforts. In light of concerns raised by recent events in Flint, Michigan, the agency is increasing oversight of state programs to identify and address any deficiencies in implementation of the LCR. EPA staff are meeting with every state drinking water program across the country to ensure that states are taking appropriate actions to address lead action level exceedances, including optimizing corrosion control, providing effective public health communication and outreach to residents on steps to reduce exposures to lead, and removing lead service lines where required by the LCR.

In February 2016, Administrator McCarthy sent letters to the governors of all states with primary enforcement authority under SDWA, calling on them to take proactive steps to ensure proper implementation of the LCR. I sent concurrent letters to the environmental or public health commissioners in these states, outlining specific steps to this end, including: confirming use of relevant EPA guidance, improved transparency and accountability with regard to lead sampling and

related issues, and proactive steps to provide residents with earlier and better information on lead sampling and risks associated with lead in drinking water.

Again, thank you for your letter. If you have further questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Cathy Davis in the EPA's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations at Davis.CatherineM@epa.gov or (202) 564-2703.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joel Beauvais".

Joel Beauvais  
Deputy Assistant Administrator